

numerous and original and are eminently practical. The subjects themselves in many instances are new and are the outcome of the author's work as an anatomist and a surgeon. They add greatly to the value of the book. HENRY P. DE FOREST.

TRAITÉ DES MALADIES DES VOIES URINAIRES. Par E. DESNOS et H. MINET. Avec 289 figures dans le texte et huit planches en couleurs hors texte; pp. 1093. Paris Octave Doin et Fils

This very valuable work is an eloquent testimonial of the present-day position of genito-urinary surgery in France. Both by intent and practice it emphasizes the great authority of the *Maitre* Guyon and the achievement of his loyal disciples of the Necker school.

It is a model book, written with the utmost care and with a keen appreciation of the needs of the average reader. Certain of its features are quite unique, particularly the detailed descriptions of technical procedures.

All forms of treatment recommended show evidences of sound and dispassionate judgment; freakish or hazardous procedures are discouraged.

The work is well balanced, every section being given its due weight according to its importance. Treatment is not allowed to overshadow pathology, and *vice versa*. Foreign authors and their methods are liberally quoted and American efforts in this line of work have been recognized. This statement applies more particularly to the present generation, the work of Bigelow and Otis for instance receive scant attention.

If any criticism can be made it would deprecate giving as much attention as it does to justly obsolete procedures such as castration or Bottini's operation for enlarged prostate.

The illustrations, which are refreshingly original, are well done and convince one that they are designed really for explanation and not for padding.

Each chapter is headed with a short bibliography selected most judiciously for the further direction of those wishing to pursue any subject to a greater extent.

C. L. GIBSON.

GYNÆCOLOGY AND ABDOMINAL SURGERY. In two volumes. Edited by HOWARD A. KELLY, M.D., Professor of Gynæcologic Surgery at Johns Hopkins University; and CHARLES P. NOBLE,

M.D., Clinical Professor of Gynæcology at the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia. Large octavo volume of 862 pages, with 475 original illustrations by Mr. Hermann Becker and Mr. Max Broedel. Philadelphia and London, W. B. Saunders Company, 1908.

The gynæcologist, gradually extending his field, has included the bladder, the appendix, the ureter and the kidney, and has found that the technic, in general, of performing an operation upon the uterus differed in no way from that of an operation upon the kidney. The method of entering the abdomen is the same, the peritoneum covering the viscera in the upper abdomen and in the lower abdomen is the same, and, in fact, there has never been any good reason why a man versed in gynæcological surgery should not be competent to treat surgical diseases of the rest of the abdominal cavity; and, *vice versa*, a man proficient in general abdominal work is quite competent to deal with pelvic conditions. This is the first work in which the two subjects are prominently treated to the exclusion of the surgery of the rest of the body. It shows the gradual acceptance of the claims of surgeons to be able to remove a uterus or repair a perineum as well as the man who, beginning as an obstetrician, gradually aspires to general surgery.

The first volume of this work has been fully reviewed in an earlier number of the ANNALS OF SURGERY. This second volume contains many important chapters. The question of operation during pregnancy is discussed by Richard C. Norris. In appendicitis, he emphasizes the importance of early diagnosis and operation before abscess formation, and the prevailing opinion is that operation offers the best results for mother and fetus. The same is true of cholecystitis. In the case of fibroid tumors of the uterus complicating pregnancy, the rule is laid down to allow the pregnancy to continue as long as urgent symptoms are absent, and to operate on obstructive cases a few days before term. In cases of pyelitis, he states that distinct enlargement of the kidney or its pelvis always calls for interference, advice which certainly is too heroic, since many cases even in this stage are relieved by appropriate treatment. The chapter is far too short to do justice to so important a subject.

Extra-uterine pregnancy is ably considered by J. Whitridge

Williams. Ovarian and tubal pregnancy are discussed at length, but the author does not recognize the existence of abdominal pregnancy as of primary occurrence. He insists on the importance of immediate operation as soon as an extra-uterine pregnancy has been diagnosed, the abdominal route being preferred. Many surgeons do not agree with this teaching, but it would seem that the weight of statistics is in favor of immediate operation. An extensive bibliography is given.

One of the most important and scholarly chapters is that written by J. C. Bloodgood on diseases of the female breast. Dr. Bloodgood combines the qualities of a surgeon of wide experience and a surgical pathologist with unlimited material. His contribution is based upon a clinical and pathologic study of 1048 lesions of the female breast which have been observed in the Surgical Pathologic Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and University. The problem in the treatment of every lesion of the female breast is the early recognition of carcinoma and its radical removal. He considers a tumor in a woman under twenty-five, benign until it is proved malignant; and, on the other hand, every single tumor in the breast of a woman over twenty-five should be considered malignant until it is proved to be benign. Every phase of the subject has been considered, and the illustrations are especially fine. The chapter is in itself a classic.

Still other important chapters on abdominal surgery are presented by Ochsner, Moynihan, Finney, Murphy, Kelly, Opie, and Noble.

The book is a very notable contribution to surgery and deserves the highest praise.

PAUL M. PILCHER.

**SURGERY: ITS PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.** In five volumes. Edited by W. W. KEEN, M.D., LL.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., Eng and Edin., Emeritus Professor of the Principles of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery, Jefferson Medical College, Phila. Volume IV. Octavo of 1194 pages, with 562 text-illustrations and 9 colored plates. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1908.

The fourth volume of the *Encyclopædia of Surgery*, edited by Dr. Keen, is now before us. The chief topics of the present